10/684,742

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:08:48 ON 11 JUL 2006)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 16:09:05 ON
     11 JUL 2006
L1          903 S FERRITIN(W)L(W)SUBUNIT OR FERRITIN(W)LIGHT(W)CHAIN OR FTL
L2       320907 S (TRANSGEN? OR MUTANT OR GENETICALLY(3A)MODIFIED)(5A)(ANIMAL O
L3           11 S L1(S)L2
L4           16 S L1 AND L2
L5            7 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6           12 DUP REM L4 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d au ti so pi ab 1-7 l5

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN   Vidal, Ruben; Ghetti, Bernardino
TI   Ferritin light subunit (FTL) allele associated with hereditary
     neuroferritinopathy, variant FTL-specific antibodies,
     transgenic animals, and method of uses thereof
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
PI   WO 2004033661        A2    20040422    WO 2003-US32412          20031014
     WO 2004033661        A3    20041007
         W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
            CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,
            GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
            LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,
            OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
            TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
            KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
            FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
            BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2003287061        A1    20040504    AU 2003-287061           20031014
     US 2004259107        A1    20041223    US 2003-684742           20031014
AB   The present invention is directed to the identification of a novel genetic
     defect in the ferritin light chain gene, which is associated with the
     development of a autosomal dominant neurodegenerative disease
     characterized by aberrant deposition of ferritin and iron in the cells of
     the central nervous system. The invention provides an isolated nucleic
     acid sequence of the FTL gene variant having a two nucleotide
     duplication/insertion after nucleotide 498. The duplication produces a
     FTL variant polypeptide having an extended carboxy terminus. Provided are
     methods for diagnosing or predicting a predisposition to a
     neurodegenerative disease. Also provided are methods to screen and
     identify agents capable of modulating the activity of the ferritin light
     chain variant.

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 7     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
AU   Greferath Ursula; Nag Nupur; Zele Andrew J; Bui Bang V; Wilson Yvette;
     Vingrys Algis J; Murphy Mark
TI   Fos-tau-LacZ mice expose light-activated pathways in the visual system.
SO   NeuroImage, (2004 Nov) Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 1027-38.
     Journal code: 9215515. ISSN: 1053-8119.
AB   We have employed fos-tau-LacZ (FTL) transgenic
     mice to examine functional activation in the visual areas of the
     nervous system. The FTL mice express the marker gene lacZ in neurons and
     their processes following many different stimuli, and allow the imaging of
     activation from the level of the entire brain surface through individual
     neurons and their projections. Analysis of FTL expression in the retinas
     of mice following diurnal exposure to light shows that bipolar cells,
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specific classes of amacrine cells, ganglion cells, and a dense network of processes in the inner plexiform layer are functionally activated. In animals deprived of light, there is almost no activity in the retina. In the lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN), light exposure appears responsible for FTL expression in dorsal nuclei, but not for expression in the ventral nuclei or the intergeniculate leaflet. In the superficial layers of the superior colliculus, FTL expression is highly dependent on light exposure. Similarly, light exposure is required for FTL expression in primary visual cortex (area 17), but some expression remains in area 18 of dark-adapted animals. Finally, using mice with one or both eyes missing, we have determined which parts of the visual system are dependent on the presence of a functional connectivity from the eye. These data demonstrate the usefulness of the FTL mice to map functional activation within the entire visual system. Furthermore, we can capture visual activation in a conscious animal. Our findings give an insight into the architecture of activity within the retina and throughout the visual system.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AU Murphy Mark; Greferath Ursula; Nag Nupur; Nithianantharajah Jess; Wilson Yvette M
TI Tracing functional circuits using c-Fos regulated expression of marker genes targeted to neuronal projections.
SO Frontiers in bioscience : a journal and virtual library, (2004 Jan 1) Vol. 9, pp. 40-7. Electronic Publication: 2004-01-01. Ref: 42
Journal code: 9709506. E-ISSN: 1093-4715.
AB We have developed novel techniques to trace functionally activated circuits and synaptic plasticity within the brain. We have generated transgenic mice, FTL, which contain a tau-lacZ fusion gene regulated by the promoter for c-fos. Following a particular nervous system stimulation in these mice, only neurons, which are functionally activated, will express LacZ, which is targeted to neuronal processes by the tau protein. In the FTL mice, we found highly inducible expression of lacZ by a range of different stimuli, and successful targeting of expression to neuronal cell bodies, axons and dendrites. To test if a functionally activated circuit could be visualized, the mice were deprived of water, which activates nuclei involved in body fluid homeostasis. LacZ was induced in these nuclei and their projections, allowing the mapping of a neuroendocrine circuit. Further studies have employed these mice in the analysis of neurons and circuits activated in vision, and learning and memory. We have also developed methods to measure markers of synaptic plasticity in the brain, and found significant experience dependent changes in the levels of these markers in different parts of the brain. We believe these techniques will aid in the identification of circuits for many different brain functions, and within those circuits, the locations of synaptic plasticity.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AU Greferath, U. [Reprint Author]; Nag, N.; Zele, A.; Vingrys, A.; Anderson, C. [Reprint Author]; Murphy, M. [Reprint Author]
TI Use of Fos tau-lacZ mice to visualise light activated pathways in the visual system.
SO Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 263.13. http://sfn.scholarone.com. e-file. Meeting Info.: 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience. New Orleans, LA, USA. November 08-12, 2003. Society of Neuroscience.
AB We have used Fos-tau-lacZ (FTL) transgenic mice to visualize functionally activated neuronal circuits after light stimulation. The FTL mice contain a tau-lacZ fusion gene regulated by the promoter for c-fos, an immediate early gene that is rapidly induced in neurons after activation. Our initial studies revealed that upon dark adaptation transgene expression is significantly suppressed in retina as well as the superior colliculus (SC) and visual cortex, but not in the lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN). Light illumination, however, strongly up-regulated transgene expression in the retina, SC and visual cortex.

Monocular deprivation clearly depicts the ipsi- and contralateral projections of the intact eye into the SC and visual cortex. In the retina, using immunohistochemical double-labeling methods, we identified cholinergic, dopaminergic, nitric oxide synthetase-positive amacrine cells as well as ganglion cells which express beta-galactosidase. We also found a population of bipolar cells expressing the transgene upon illumination. In the rod pathway, however, neither rod bipolar cells, nor AII amacrine cells express the transgene under dim light conditions. We have also attempted to localize synapses on functionally activated, transgene-expressing retinal neurons, by double immunolabeling using anti-beta-galactosidase antisera together with antisera specific to neurotransmitter receptors. The use of the FTL mice may provide a non-invasive approach to investigate activated visual circuits in the retina and brain.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AU Nithianantharajah, J. [Reprint Author]; Wilson, Y. [Reprint Author]; Earp, M. [Reprint Author]; Hannan, A. J.; Murphy, M. [Reprint Author]
TI Environmental enrichment induces synaptic plasticity globally in the brain.
SO Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 198.6. http://sfn.scholarone.com. e-file. Meeting Info.: 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience. New Orleans, LA, USA. November 08-12, 2003. Society of Neuroscience.
AB Storage of experience, including learning and memory, is thought to involve plasticity within pre-existing brain circuits. One model for looking at experience-dependent changes is environmental enrichment (EE), where animals are exposed to a complex novel environment. Animals exposed to EE have previously been shown to exhibit a variety of behavioural and structural alterations in the brain, including decreased stress, improved learning and memory, decreased levels of immediate early genes and synaptic change in the visual cortex. We were interested in understanding what brain changes occur during EE and thus used a fos-tau-lacZ (FTL)1 transgenic mouse to examine changes in functional activation of different brain circuits during the course of EE. We found that early in the process of EE (1-3 days), there was a high level of FTL expression in many different brain regions, indicating that multiple circuits were activated. However, at later times, FTL expression decreased to significantly lower than unenriched controls. This decrease in expression correlated with apparent decreased stress and increased activity on a test of Open Field Activity. Furthermore, we analyzed many of these brain regions for synaptic plasticity, by measuring levels of synaptic proteins, synaptophysin and PSD-95. We found highly significant changes in many of these regions, indicating that EE results in global synaptic plasticity. We thus believe that EE stimulates an initial strong increase in activation of multiple functional circuits, which subsequently undergo synaptic plasticity. Our hypothesis is that this global synaptic plasticity is responsible for the behavioural alterations in the animals, in particular decreased stress levels, increased exploratory activity and also for the decreased functional activation we see in the brain. 1 Wilson, Y.et al. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci USA 99, 3252-7 (2002).

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AU Nag, N. [Reprint Author]; Greferath, U. [Reprint Author]; Murphy, S. M. [Reprint Author]; Murphy, M. [Reprint Author]
TI Use of Fos - tau - lacZ transgenic mice to determine brain regions involved in contextual fear conditioning learning.
SO Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 89.11. http://sfn.scholarone.com. e-file. Meeting Info.: 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience. New Orleans, LA, USA. November 08-12, 2003. Society of Neuroscience.
AB We have used Fos-tau-lacZ (FTL) transgenic mice to visualize functionally activated neuronal circuits after a single trial contextual fear conditioning learning paradigm. The FTL mice

contain a tau-lacZ fusion gene regulated by the promoter for c-fos, an immediate early gene that is rapidly induced in neurons after functional stimulation. We undertook a time course of FTL transgene expression by examining the brains from 3 to 24hr after training. In accord with previous literature, we found that trained animals showed an increased level of freezing, compared to the control animals. We observed a strong increase of beta-galactosidase expression in several brain regions from 3hrs and extending up until 24hrs. Amygdaloidal nuclei, including the basolateral nuclei (BLA), and the CA3 region of the hippocampus, showed increased expression compared to control animals. Interestingly we also found an increase in expression in various other structures such as the medial thalamus, lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN), and cortex, and imply these as being possibly involved in fear conditioning. The use of the FTL mice may provide a non-invasive technique to examine functional circuits involving the activation of c-fos.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AU Aguilar-Martinez, P.; Biron, C.; Masmejean, C.; Jeanjean, P.; Schved, J.-F.
TI A novel mutation in the iron responsive element of ferritin L-subunit gene as a cause for hereditary hyperferritinemia-cataract syndrome
SO Blood (1996), 88(5), 1895
CODEN: BLOOAW; ISSN: 0006-4971
AB A new mutation situated in the 5' UTR sequence of the L-ferritin gene is described.

=> d au ti so pi 1-12 l6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN Vidal, Ruben; Ghetti, Bernardino
TI Ferritin light subunit (FTL) allele associated with hereditary neuroferritinopathy, variant FTL-specific antibodies, transgenic animals, and method of uses thereof
SO PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004033661	A2	20040422	WO 2003-US32412	20031014
WO 2004033661	A3	20041007		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2003287061	A1	20040504	AU 2003-287061	20031014
US 2004259107	A1	20041223	US 2003-684742	20031014

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AU Greferath Ursula; Nag Nupur; Zele Andrew J; Bui Bang V; Wilson Yvette; Vingrys Algis J; Murphy Mark
TI Fos-tau-LacZ mice expose light-activated pathways in the visual system.
SO NeuroImage, (2004 Nov) Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 1027-38.
Journal code: 9215515. ISSN: 1053-8119.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AU Murphy Mark; Greferath Ursula; Nag Nupur; Nithianantharajah Jess; Wilson Yvette M
TI Tracing functional circuits using c-Fos regulated expression of marker

genes targeted to neuronal projections.
SO Frontiers in bioscience : a journal and virtual library, (2004 Jan 1) Vol. 9, pp. 40-7. Electronic Publication: 2004-01-01. Ref: 42
Journal code: 9709506. E-ISSN: 1093-4715.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
IN Alsobrook, John P., II; Burgess, Catherine E.; Catterton, Elina; Chant, John S.; Chaudhuri, Amitabha; Edinger, Shlomit R.; Gerlach, Valerie L.; Giot, Loic; Gorman, Linda; Guo, Xiaojia; Kekuda, Ramesh; Mezes, Peter S.; Millet, Isabelle; Ooi, Chean Eng; Patturajan, Meera; Rieger, Daniel K.; Spytek, Kimberly A.; Taupier, Raymond J., Jr.; Zerhusen, Bryan D.; Zhong, Haihong; Zhong, Mei
TI Novel human proteins and cDNAs and their use in drug screening and disease diagnosis and treatment
SO PCT Int. Appl., 253 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003031571	A2	20030417	WO 2002-US31357	20021002
WO 2003031571	A3	20030731		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM				
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US 2004014058	A1	20040122	US 2002-262445	20021001
AU 2005200106	A1	20050210	AU 2005-200106	20050112
AU 2006201467	A1	20060504	AU 2006-201467	20060407

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AU Bell, Sheila M.; Schreiner, Claire M.; Hess, Karla A.; Anderson, Kathleen P.; Scott, William J.
TI Asymmetric limb malformations in a new transgene insertional mutant, footless
SO Mechanisms of Development (2003), 120(5), 597-605
CODEN: MEDVE6; ISSN: 0925-4773

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AU Greferath, U. [Reprint Author]; Nag, N.; Zele, A.; Vingrys, A.; Anderson, C. [Reprint Author]; Murphy, M. [Reprint Author]
TI Use of Fos tau-lacZ mice to visualise light activated pathways in the visual system.
SO Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 263.13. http://sfn.scholarone.com. e-file. Meeting Info.: 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience. New Orleans, LA, USA. November 08-12, 2003. Society of Neuroscience.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AU Nithianantharajah, J. [Reprint Author]; Wilson, Y. [Reprint Author]; Earp, M. [Reprint Author]; Hannan, A. J.; Murphy, M. [Reprint Author]
TI Environmental enrichment induces synaptic plasticity globally in the brain.
SO Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 198.6. http://sfn.scholarone.com. e-file. Meeting Info.: 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience. New Orleans, LA, USA. November 08-12, 2003. Society of Neuroscience.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AU Nag, N. [Reprint Author]; Greferath, U. [Reprint Author]; Murphy, S. M.

[Reprint Author]; Murphy, M. [Reprint Author]
TI Use of Fos - tau - lacZ transgenic mice to determine brain regions involved in contextual fear conditioning.
SO Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 89.11. http://sfn.scholarone.com. e-file. Meeting Info.: 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience. New Orleans, LA, USA. November 08-12, 2003. Society of Neuroscience.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AU Thongboonkerd, Visith; Gozal, Evelyne; Sachleben, Leroy R., Jr.; Arthur, John M.; Pierce, William M.; Cai, Jian; Chao, Julie; Bader, Michael; Pesquero, Joao B.; Gozal, David; Klein, Jon B.
TI Proteomic Analysis Reveals Alterations in the Renal Kallikrein Pathway during Hypoxia-Induced Hypertension
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (2002), 277(38), 34708-34716
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AU Maezawa, Izumi; Wang, Baiping; Hu, Qubai; Martin, George M.; Jin, Lee-Way; Oshima, Junko [Reprint Author]
TI Alterations of chaperone protein expression in presenilin mutant neurons in response to glutamate excitotoxicity.
SO Pathology International, (September 2002) Vol. 52, No. 9, pp. 551-554. print.
ISSN: 1320-5463.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AU Kreeft, Arja J.; Moen, Corina J. A.; Hofker, Marten H.; Frants, Rune R.; Vreugdenhil, Emo; Gijbels, Marion J. J.; Havekes, Louis M.; Datson, Nicole A.
TI Identification of differentially regulated genes in mildly hyperlipidemic ApoE3-Leiden mice by use of serial analysis of gene expression
SO Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology (2001), 21(12), 1984-1990
CODEN: ATVBFA; ISSN: 1079-5642

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AU Aguilar-Martinez, P.; Biron, C.; Masmejean, C.; Jeanjean, P.; Schved, J.-F.
TI A novel mutation in the iron responsive element of ferritin L-subunit gene as a cause for hereditary hyperferritinemia-cataract syndrome
SO Blood (1996), 88(5), 1895
CODEN: BLOOAW; ISSN: 0006-4971

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Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L1 and L2	48

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L4

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Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND		
L4	l1 and l2	48	L4
L3	l1 with L2	1	L3
L2	(transgen$ or mutant or genetically near3 modified) near5 (animal or mouse or mice or rabbit or cow or bovine or horse or feline or dog or mammal or rat)	37928	L2
L1	ferritin adj l adj subunit or ferritin adj light adj chain or ftl	544	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

☐ 1. 20040259107. 14 Oct 03. 23 Dec 04. Ferritin light subunit variant-encoding nucleic acids, polypeptides, transgenic animals comprising the same, antibodies thereto, and methods of use thereof. Ghetti, Bernardino, et al. 435/6; 435/320.1 435/325 435/69.1 530/400 536/23.5 C12Q001/68 C07H021/04 C07K014/79.

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Terms	Documents
L1 with L2	1

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